File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Mar 25
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Mar 25
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Mar 25
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Mar 25
          (c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
          (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Mar 25
          (c)2004 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Mar 24
          (c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Mar 25
          (c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Mar W2
          (c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Mar W2
          (c) 2004 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Mar 24
          (c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Mar W2
          (c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
          (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
          (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set   Items   Description
S1   14695   (LEAST OR LESS OR LESSER OR SMALLEST OR SMALLER OR LOW???)-
                 (1W)SIGNIFICAN??
S2   165892   (MOST OR GREATEST OR LARGEST OR HIGH???)(1W)SIGNIFICAN??
S3   325   S1(10N)S2
S4   53466   (NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ?)(5N)(SPLIT???? OR DIVIDE? ? OR DI-
                 VIDING OR BREAK??? OR BROKEN OR SEPARATE? ? OR SEPARATION OR -
                 SEPARATING OR CHOP???? OR CARV???)
S5   0   S3(5N)S4
S6   11   S3(10N)(SPLIT???? OR DIVIDE? ? OR DIVIDING OR BREAK??? OR -
                 BROKEN OR SEPARATE? ? OR SEPARATION OR SEPARATING OR CHOP????
                 OR CARV???)
S7   10   RD (unique items)
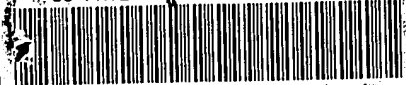
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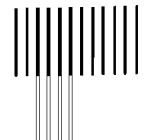
was used by many manufacturers of IBM AT clones for mounting the 80286 microprocessor because the LCC method is cheaper to implement than the pin grid array method used by IBM and Compaq. *Compare* dual in-line package, pin grid array; *see also* plastic leaderless chip carrier.

leading Pronounced "led-ing." The space, expressed in points, between lines of type, measured from the baseline (bottom) of one line to the baseline of the next; derived from the traditional typesetting practice of inserting thin bars of lead between lines of metal type. See the illustration. *See also* point.

leading edge The initial part of an electronic signal. If a digital signal switches from off to on and then back to off, the transition from off to on is the leading edge of the signal, and the transition from on to off is the trailing edge of the signal.

leading zero A zero that precedes the most significant (leftmost) digit of a number. One or more leading zeros may be used as fill characters in a field containing numeric input. Leading zeros have no significance in the value of a number; for example, 1234 and 00001234 are the same number.

leaf Any node (location) in a tree structure that is at the farthest distance from the root (primary node), no matter which path is followed. Thus, in any tree, a leaf is a node at the end of a branch—one that has no descendants. *See also* root, subtree, tree.

leapfrog test A diagnostic routine that repeatedly copies itself onto the storage medium; used for testing disk or tape storage.

leased line A telephone channel leased from a common carrier for private use. A leased line provides a slightly wider bandwidth than a line connected through the standard switched telephone network, and because calls are not routed through switching equipment, the line can be conditioned to minimize signal distortion. A leased line is faster, quieter, and generally more expensive than a switched telephone line.

least significant bit Abbreviated LSB. In a sequence of one or more bytes, the low-order (usually rightmost) bit of a binary number. *Compare* most significant bit; *see also* low-order.

least significant character Abbreviated LSC. The low-order, or rightmost, character in a string. *Compare* most significant character; *see also* low-order.
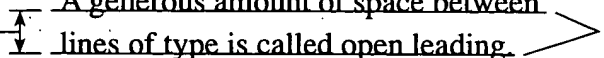
least significant digit Abbreviated LSD. The low-order, or rightmost, digit in the normal representation of a number. *Compare* most significant digit.

LED *See* light-emitting diode.

LED printer Short for light-emitting diode printer, an electrophotographic printer similar to LCD and laser printers. Like other electrophotographic printers, an LED printer uses an electrostatically charged drum to transfer toner to a piece of paper. The drum is photosensitive, and the charge is added by applying light to it in the pattern of the image desired for the page. Because of these similarities, LED printers are often labeled incorrectly as laser printers. The significant difference between LED and laser or LCD printers is in the light source. LED printers use an array of light-emitting diodes that turn on and off as the drum rotates, exposing the drum in the proper pattern to form an image. Because they use an array of individual lights switching on and off, LED printers use more electricity than laser printers, which use a single light source directed across the drum by a mirror. *Compare* ion-deposition printer, laser printer, LCD printer; *see also* electrophotographic printers, nonimpact printer, page printer.

left-justify A term sometimes used to mean left-align—that is, to line up along the left. *See also* align, rag.

legend Text that describes or explains a graphic,

Leading → A generous amount of space between lines of type is called open leading. → Baselines

Leading. Ordinary text is typically set with leading one or two points greater than the point size of the type.

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capable of rendering a range of intensities in only one color, as in a gray-scale monitor.

Monochrome Display Adapter *See* MDA.

monochrome graphics adapter *See* HGC.

monographics adapter A generic term for any video adapter that can display only monochrome text and graphics; any video adapter functionally compatible with the Hercules Graphics Card. *See also* HGC.

monospace font Also called a fixed-width font. A typewriterlike font (set of characters in a particular style and size) in which each character occupies the same amount of horizontal space regardless of its width—an *i*, for example, taking as much room as an *m*. *Compare* proportional font.

```
This is a line of monospace text.
```

monospacing Also called fixed-width, fixed-pitch, or fixed spacing. A form of print and display spacing in which each character occupies the same amount of horizontal space on the line, regardless of whether the character is wide (such as *m*) or narrow (such as *i*). *Compare* proportional spacing.

Monte Carlo method A mathematical technique that uses repeated calculations and random numbers to find an approximate solution to a complex problem. The Monte Carlo method, named because of its relationship to games of chance, can be used in situations in which it is possible to calculate the probability of a particular event occurring but not to factor in the complex effects of many other contributing factors. Random numbers are used somewhat like a coin toss for assuming whether an event does or does not occur and for basing calculations on that assumption.

MOS Pronounced "moss"; acronym for metal-oxide semiconductor. A semiconductor device whose design is based on the insulating properties of certain metal oxides, such as aluminum oxide or silicon dioxide. MOS designs are widely used both in discrete components and in integrated circuits. MOS integrated circuits have the advantages of high component density, high speed, and low power consumption. MOS de-

vices are easily damaged by static electricity, so before they are inserted in a circuit they should be kept with their connectors embedded in conducting foam to prevent the buildup of static charges.

MOSFET Pronounced "moss-fett"; acronym for metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor. A common type of field-effect transistor that uses a layer of metal oxide to insulate the gate from the current channel, as shown in the illustration. MOSFETs have extremely high input impedance and therefore require almost no driving power. They are used in many audio applications, including high-gain amplifier circuits. Like all metal-oxide semiconductor (MOS) devices, MOSFETs are easily damaged by static electricity.
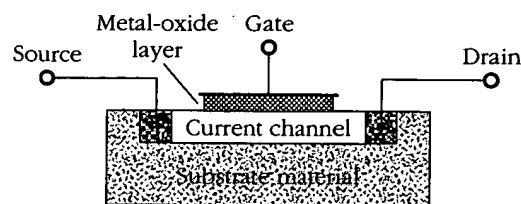
MOSFET.
A schematic cross section of a MOSFET transistor.

most significant bit Abbreviated MSB. In a sequence of one or more bytes, the highest-order bit of a binary number, not including the sign bit. *Compare* least significant bit; *see also* high-order.

most significant character Abbreviated MSC. The high-order, or leftmost, character in a string. *Compare* least significant character.

most significant digit Abbreviated MSD. In a sequence of one or more digits, the highest-order digit. *Compare* least significant digit.

motherboard The main circuit board containing the primary components of a computer system. See the illustration on the next page. This board contains the processor, main memory, support circuitry, and bus controller and connector. Other boards, including expansion memory and input/output boards, may attach to the motherboard via the bus connector. *Compare* daughterboard; *see also* expansion slot.